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FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LIFE OF MR. MONROE.

MR. MONROE having been, for a considerable time, held up to the view of the nation as the person who ought to succeed the present chief magistrate of the United States, a short sketch of the principal incidents of his public life may not be unacceptable.

In this sketch we cannot go into much detail.—The work would be too extensive if we were to give a full view of his conduct in all the transactions to which he was a party. More than thirty years public service, the greatest part of them employed in the greatest trusts, connected him with its most important and vital interests. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to such prominent facts only as are necessary to convey a distinct idea of the nature and extent of his services. These facts we have collected from sources that may be relied on, and we state them without a comment.

Mr. Monroe is now about 56 years of age. He was born in 1759, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the Potomac, on the land of which his ancestor, who first migrated to America a century and a half ago, was the original grantee. He was educated at William and Mary College; and in 1776, entered, with several other young men of respectable connections, of the same college, as a cadet in the third Virginia regiment, then commanded by colonel (afterwards general) Mercer, the same who fell at Princeton. He was very soon after appointed a lieutenant in Thornton's company; and in the summer of that year he marched with the regiment, under the command of colonel Weedon, to New York where it joined the army under the command of general Washington, immediately after the affair of Long Island. He was engaged with his regiment in the battle of Harlem Heights—in that of White Plains—in the retreat through the Jerseys, and in the attack on Trenton. In the latter he was in the vanguard, commanded by captain W. Washington. The captain & himself were both severely wounded. Mr. Monroe received a ball through his left shoulder.

For their gallant conduct in that action, captain W. was promoted to the rank of major in a regiment of cavalry; and Mr. Monroe to that of captain in a regiment of infantry, which were ordered to be raised; the latter under the command of colonel Thurston. Soon after this event, Lord Sterling invited Mr. M. into his family as aide-de camp. In this capacity he served in the campaign of 1777 and 1778, and was engaged in the actions of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in which he obtained in a distinguished manner, the approbation, not only of his lordship, but of the commander in chief. Lord Sterling commanded in those campaigns Wayne's and Maxwell's brigades; by whose officers Mr. M. was always much esteemed, and by the survivors he is still remembered with affection.

By entering into the family of Lord Sterling, Mr. M. had lost his rank in the line, which he was anxious to regain. As this could not be done in the continental army, he formed, in 1779, the plan of transferring his services to the south, by raising a corps in the state of Virginia. General Washington approved his design, and gave him a letter of strong recommendation to promote it. The legislature of Virginia approved it. An act was passed authorising the raising of a regiment, the command of which was given to Mr. M. This regiment, however, in the then exhausted state of the country, could not be raised. Thus disappointed, Mr. M. resumed his studies, and having been originally destined for the bar, he commenced the study of the law in the latter part of

that year, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, then governor of Virginia.—In the subsequent invasions of that state, Mr. M. was active as a volunteer with the militia. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780, at the request of governor Jefferson, he visited the character of military commissioner, he southern army, under De Kalb. In his service his service was highly approved.

In 1782, Mr. M. was elected from the county of King George, a member of the assembly of Virginia, and in the same year was chosen by that body a member of the executive council. In 1783 at the age of twenty four, he was appointed a member of the old congress, in which he served the constitutional term of three years. As the debates of that body were conducted with closed doors, we can speak of him as one of the members only from public reports, and the journal of its proceedings.—By these we find, that he was always at his post, and engaged in the most important duties. The following instances deserve to be particularly noticed:

The incompetency of the powers of congress, under the confederation, was felt after the revolution as well as during its progress. Mr. M. appears to have been sensible of the defects of the system, and was desirous of removing them. We find in the journal of congress of 1786, a motion introduced by him to vest that body with power to regulate the trade of all the states. This motion was several times discussed, but never decided.—The convention at Annapolis, which led to that of Philadelphia, and to the adoption of our present constitution, was perhaps the cause.

One of the conditions on which the state of Virginia had ceded that portion of her territory which lay on the north west of the Ohio, was that it should be laid off into states not exceeding — miles in length, and — miles in width. Mr. Monroe foresaw, that if this condition was observed, the whole of that territory must remain, for a long time, in the colonial state, if indeed it should ever be admitted into the union. He introduced a resolution recommending to the state of Virginia an amendment of its grant, so as to authorize congress to enlarge the bounds of the states, to be established in that part of our country. This resolution was adopted by congress, acceded to by the state of Virginia, and afterwards carried into effect.

A third circumstance is no less worthy of notice. It affords a strong proof of the estimation in which Mr. M. was held, even at that early period of his life, by congress. The territorial limits of some of the states were then unsettled. A controversy subsisted between New York and Massachusetts, respecting their claims to land under their original charters. It was thought proper to constitute a court for its adjustment. Congress, with the consent of both these states, appointed Mr. M. one of the judges of this high tribunal. The cause was never brought to issue, being settled by an amicable arrangement.

After serving the then constitutional term of three years in congress, Mr. M. at the end of 1786 returned home. He did not remain long inactive.—In 1787, he was elected from the county of Spotsylvania a member of the legislature of Virginia; and in 1788 a member of the convention of that state, called to decide on the present constitution of the United States. The distinguished men who had conducted the affairs of that state during the revolution, were members of that convention.—With them he was comparatively a young man; and for their experience and knowledge, it may be presumed, he entertained the highest respect.—They had a just claim to take the lead in the debate, and did not take it. He was, however, drawn into a discussion on more than one interesting occasion. In the volume containing the debates of the Virginia convention, we find two instances of this sort: one his speech at large on the general subject; the other a statement made by him of the proceedings of congress, as to the negotiation between the secretary of foreign affairs and the minister of Spain, then residing in the United States, about the surrender of the right to navigate the Mississippi for 25 years.—To this measure Mr. M. had been decidedly opposed. We refer to the speech first mentioned for proof of his knowledge of the principles of our government generally, and to the last proof of his devotion to the interests of the nation on an enlarged scale, and his zeal in support of his rights.

In 1790, Mr. M. was elected by the legislature of Virginia a member of the senate of the United States, in which he acted until 1794. It is inconsistent with

our plan to furnish a minute detail of his services in that station. It is known that he took a part in the debate on every important subject, and made an impression on his contemporaries which still continues. Parties had then begun to assume a fixed character. The revolution in France, which, especially in its commencement, had some analogy with our own, excited the feelings of the American people. There were some among us, whose pulse did not beat in unison with this great movement. There were others who thought that the enthusiasm displayed in its favor by our fellow citizens, though honest and praiseworthy in itself, was indiscreet, and might embarrass us, by irritating the powers hostile to France. In this class we always placed the illustrious Washington. Many might be enumerated who stood forth the advocates and supporters of the sound principles of our revolution, and on which our national and state governments are founded.—Mr. M. was decidedly of the latter party. While he sustained this character in the senate of the United States, he was appointed, by general Washington, in 1794, minister plenipotentiary to France. It was believed that this appointment was conferred upon him not only without any application in his behalf, but without any expectation on the part of himself or his friends, that such an appointment would be proposed.

Mr. Monroe was employed on this mission about three years. A trust more difficult in its execution has seldom been committed to any citizen. France had risen, *en masse*, in defence of her rights, and all Europe was convulsed. Mr. M. was appointed in consequence of his known attachment to republican government, which was, in fact, that of his own country. It was anticipated that he would inspire the rulers of France with a confidence—that he would not intrigue with the neighboring powers, and hoped that he might, therefore, preserve, in the French government, a friendly disposition to the United States. To those neighboring powers he could do no harm, even if he had been so disposed. While the government of the United States maintained its partial neutrality, those powers could have no cause of complaint. It was the duty of Mr. Monroe as an honest man, to be faithful to his principles. He was so. Of his zealous exertions to serve his government and country, in every stage and occurrence of his mission, abundant proof has been afforded by documents which have been long in the possession of the public. He was, finally, recalled by the government, with an imputed censure, in a letter from colonel Pickens, then secretary of state. Mr. M. returned, without delay, & published, in his defence, a copy of his whole correspondence with his own government and with the government of France. The whole republican party were convinced that he had been injured. He was on his return, received in New York, Philadelphia, and Virginia, with demonstrations of confidence and affection. We have heard, and believe, that General Washington himself, after he had seen his defence, spoke of him with respect, and declared that he had always believed and still believed him to be an upright & honorable man. Mr. M. respect for the virtues of general W. and his attachment to him personally, experienced no change. Any reproach under the sanction of a man whom he had so long venerated, and under whom, in his youthful days, he had fought and bled, could not fail to wound him deeply yet could not obliterate impressions which had so long been cherished.

Mr. M. was soon honored with a signal proof of the confidence of his country. In 1799 he was elected, by the general assembly of Virginia, governor of that state, and served the term of three years, allowed by its constitution. His election gave satisfaction to the republicans throughout the union. His fellow citizens had seized the first opportunity to evince the favorable opinion which they entertained of his conduct, and to show their continued confidence in him. Mr. Madison, then a member of the Virginia Assembly, made the nomination of Mr. M. for this office; and his election was among the first of the important events which indicated and led to the political revolution which soon afterwards took place. The federalists had conceived great prejudices against him; but they became afterwards convinced, that although he was a zealous republican, he was no persecutor. He was attached to the cause of free government from principle, and knew that it was inconsistent with the spirit of that cause, as it was with the spirit of true religion, to attempt to

propagate it by violence. His administration was diligent, active and useful. The most remarkable incident by which it was distinguished, was a projected insurrection of the slaves, which was discovered on the day preceding that of the intended explosion, and suppressed by the most prompt and decisive measures. He was elected each year with an increased majority; and so general was the satisfaction afforded by his administration, that he received, at its close, an unanimous vote of thanks from both branches of the legislature.

Immediately after Mr. M.'s term in the government of Virginia had expired, he was appointed, by the President of the United States, to a trust of the highest importance to the nation. The Spanish government had suppressed the right of deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795. The suppression was effected in a way which indicated a disposition to resort, if necessary, to force. A vital blow at the prosperity of a vast and fertile portion of our country, excited a ferment among our western brethren, and was felt in every quarter of the union. Spain it was known, had ceded Louisiana to France—and it was therefore, to be inferred, that the French government had insinuated the measure. President Jefferson considered Mr. M. to be the fittest person in the United States for a mission, whose object was to accommodate this difference, which led directly to war. Mr. M. had upped the right of the United States to the free navigation to the Mississippi on many interesting occasions. He had distinguished himself in that cause in 1786, in the old congress, in the convention of Virginia in 1788, and in his former mission to France. He therefore possessed, it might be presumed, in a high degree, the confidence of the western people.

It might have been, and no doubt, was anticipated, that he would be favorably received in France. His recall from his former mission to that country had as before remarked, excited much sensibility; and it could not be doubted that his return would be highly acceptable to his former friends who were still in power. It might reasonably have been inferred, that the French government would be willing to concede to him what it might refuse to another. Mr. Jefferson, therefore, appointed Mr. M. in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, then our resident minister in France, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country, and to act, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Pinckney in the same character in Spain. The mission to France was attended with complete success.—Mr. M.'s reception was as flattering as had been anticipated. In a short time after his arrival, a treaty was formed by which the French government ceded to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, the entire province of Louisiana.—This treaty was carried promptly into effect—and is by virtue of this treaty that we are now in possession of both banks of the Mississippi. In his negotiation we have understood that entire harmony prevailed between Mr. M. and his colleague, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Monroe did not remain long in France.—Immediately after the conclusion of the Louisiana treaty, he received instructions to repair to London, as the successor of Mr. King, who had obtained permission to return to the United States. The war which broke out about that time between France and England had been anticipated by our government, and it was important, in such an event, that the United States should be represented with both powers. Mr. Monroe arrived in London in the summer of 1803, and remained there until late in 1804, when he went to Spain, in conformity with the original plan of his mission. He took Paris to his route with a view to obtain the aid of the French government in the negotiation with Spain. He arrived at Madrid in the commencement of the year 1805. The negotiation with the Spanish government, with which he was charged, jointly with Mr. C. Pinckney, occupied about six months. At the expiration of this time he returned to London, where he was detained by very important duties nearly two years and a half more.

This specification of the courts to which Mr. M. was sent, and of the duties he had to execute with each, will enable us to form an idea of the wide range of action which was assigned to him; and of the confidence reposed in him by our government and country. More important trusts have rarely been committed to any individual. The result proved that this confidence was not misplaced.—A view of his various negotiations has been at different

time exhibited to congress and to the public by the president, in his official communications, and the approbation of his conduct expressed by the administration, has been confirmed by the public opinion. We shall offer a few remarks on his conduct in each negotiation, and then proceed to occurrences of more recent date.

During Mr. M.'s stay in England previous to his journey to Spain, the conduct of the British government had been conciliatory, if not friendly. The objects of his mission to that government were, to provide against impressment, to agree upon a definition of neutral rights, and demarcation of boundaries. The negotiation respecting these objects had been commenced. When he went to Spain, it was agreed between himself and the British secretary of state, that while the negotiation was suspended, the conduct of England should correspond with what it had been from the commencement of that war. During this period, our neutral rights had been respected, and there was but little complaint on any other subject. Mr. M. remained at Paris but a short time—probably no more than two months. The conduct of the French government, though in the main conciliatory, was less satisfactory than had been expected. With the Spanish government no arrangement was made. Mr. M. exerted himself, in conjunction with Mr. C. Pinckney, but without effect, to settle all our differences with Spain. For the objects and the result of his mission to that country, we refer to the late letter to the Spanish minister at Washington. It is needless to repeat what is there so fully stated.

The first subject to which the attention of Monroe, on his return to London, was called, was the violation of our neutral rights, by the seizure and condemnation of our vessels, under the orders of council which had been recently issued, but not promulgated to the world, nor even notified to our government. The ministry had been changed. Mr. Pitt had succeeded Mr. Addington, and the policy of 1793 still formed a part of his system. The opposition made by Mr. M. to this measure has been seen in several letters addressed by him to the British secretary of foreign affairs. These have been published.

In the autumn of that year Mr. M. it was expected, would leave England for the United States; but the state of our affairs in that country forbade his return. Mr. Pitt died in the winter of 1805-6, and was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Fox. With him the negotiation was resumed with a better prospect of success; but his indisposition and death, deprived both nations of the benefits anticipated from his friendly policy and councils. In the spring of 1806 a special mission was instituted, to which Mr. M. was associated with Mr. Pinckney, of Maryland, who arrived in London early in the summer of that year. Lords Holland and Auckland were appointed commissioners to meet them. A treaty was finally concluded, which, although it failed in some important objects, and particularly in relation to the subject of impressment, and was, therefore, not authorized by the instructions of our government, (of which fact the British government was duly and fully informed) was yet such a treaty as Messrs. M. and P. were willing to accept and submit to the consideration of the president. For this reason just stated the president rejected the treaty, and instructed our commissioners to make another attempt, by negotiation, to put an end to a practice so humiliating as well as injurious. Another attempt was made, but with the same result. The attack on the Chesapeake, which occurred soon afterwards, excited a flame which spread throughout the union. Mr. M. as resident minister, was instructed to demand reparation for this insult and injury, and to insist that a provision against impressment should be a part of such reparation. This demand was made with promptitude and decision, and the special mission of Mr. Rose to the United States was the consequence. Here ended Mr. M.'s mission to England, after an absence of nearly five years from his country.

The conduct of Mr. M. in all these important transactions, received the unqualified approbation of our government. In the negotiation for Louisiana, he contributed to render to this country a service of inestimable value. By the treaty which terminated that negotiation, a war, apparently inevitable, was prevented, and the prosperity and happiness of our western brethren were permanently secured.

When it is recollected that, in the early part of his political career, the free navigation of the Mississippi had called for him in the old congress his best exertions and that he had, at other periods, pursued the same object with unabated energy and solicitude, it will readily be conceived, that its final accomplishment must have afforded him, and probably continues to afford, a satisfaction which does not often fall to the lot of the most successful negotiator.

In his diplomatic transactions with Great Britain and Spain, Mr. M. performed his duty with unwearied assiduity. While acting by himself he pressed our claims with each power to the full extent of our rights, in a manner which was no less decided

than conciliatory; and while acting with his colleagues, he pursued the same course with the same fire and cordial co-operation. The rejection of the treaty concluded with the British commissioners, by himself and his colleague, Mr. Pinckney, gave him, as we infer from his subsequent correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, such concern; but we have seen, with great satisfaction, that it produced no change in his public or private conduct. It is but justice to conclude this part of the sketch, by remarking that Mr. M. during the whole period of his various missions abroad, is believed to have maintained the dignity of his official, as well as the purity of his private character.

Mr. Monroe remained the two succeeding years on his farm in the county of Albemarle, (Virginia,) engaged in the management of his private affairs, which it may be presumed had experienced no inconsiderable derangement. In April, 1810, he was elected once more a member of the general assembly of Virginia; & in a few weeks after the meeting of that body, he was again elected governor of that state. Soon after this event he was called by the president of the United States to the office of secretary of state, which office he now holds, and has held, from about April 1811, except during the period in which he held the department of war. The situation of this country at the time when he quitted a station of repose, and political security, to enter into one of the highest responsibility and ceaseless labour, can never be forgotten, and protects his motives in assuming at once to the change, from the possibility of misinterpretation.

We promised in the commencement of this sketch, that we did not mean to furnish a detail of all the transactions to which Mr. M. was a party in the course of his public life. This remark is more particularly applicable to the period to which we have now advanced. At the time of Mr. M.'s entrance into the department of state we were at variance with France and Great Britain. Both powers had done us great injury; but hope was entertained that our difficulties with each might be settled without an appeal to war. Mr. M.'s communications with each of these powers, and his reports on the conduct of both, have been laid before the public. His correspondence with Mr. Foster was of a conciliatory character, and distinctly manifested anxiety for the preservation of peace. But this was impracticable: The British government had resolved to enforce its system of impressment and spoliation. The alternative presented to the American government and people was submission or war. The latter happily for this country, was preferred. Continual acquiescence & submission would have sunk us to the lower point of national degradation; and have fixed upon our republican institutions the charge of imbecility, with which they have been so clamorously assailed. To this charge the conduct of the American people during the war, and the result of the contest, have afforded the most satisfactory reply.

The offer of the Russian mediation gave to our government an opportunity, of which advantage was immediately taken, to evince its disposition for peace. The instructions to our ministers appointed to negotiate with the British government under that mediation, and the subsequent instructions authorizing them to negotiate separately and directly with Great Britain after the mediation had been rejected, have all been published, and, we believe, highly approved.

New and extraordinary events soon afterwards pressed on our government and country. The overthrow of France enabled the British government to employ its whole force in the prosecution of the war against the United States. The storm seemed to break on every part of the union at about the same moment. On the lakes and the St. Lawrence, on the District of Maine, and on the whole coast from Penobscot to New Orleans; no part was free from the menace of immediate and formidable invasion. The City of Washington was entered, and its public buildings destroyed. It was at this period that the president requested Mr. Monroe to take charge of the department of war. He did not hesitate to comply. It was a measure of great hazard, but the situation of the country pointed out the path of duty, and from the performance of duty, no danger, no difficulty relating merely to himself could induce him to depart. His conduct in the war department undertaken at the most disastrous period of affairs, has, we believe, given general, if not universal satisfaction. It was well known that he devoted himself to its duties, with an industry, so unmitigated and indefatigable, that he had nearly fallen a victim to exertions, which scarcely any constitution could support. The good effects of his administration were soon felt in every section of the union. Reinforcements were promptly ordered to the menaced points, and marched with celerity to the places of their destination. We state with confidence, that the aid which he sent to general Jackson, enabled him to protect New Orleans, and

to save from spoliation the vast province which had been there accumulated, state with equal confidence, that the force which had been previously stationed at New Orleans, was in no instance diminished, and that it was augmented at every point with the utmost practicable dispatch, and with eminent advantage. Relying on the good sense and firmness of the nation, Mr. M. declined responsibility which the crisis imposed upon him. Under the superintendence of the president he formed plans calculated to call into action the generous, ardent and patriotic spirit of his fellow-citizens, and even at the moment of most extraordinary peril his arrangements were not merely defensive. We have good reason to believe that he had already digested a plan for the next campaign, by which he contemplated an entire change in the character of the war. The nation, in truth, was arising in the fullness of its strength; and we have no doubt, if the war had continued, that we should have gained new triumphs as brilliant as their consequences would have been important and useful. An honorable peace terminated his glorious career.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from several counties in Virginia, lately held at Staunton, of which Gen. John Breckenridge was President, the following Address to the Legislature was agreed upon 61 votes to 7.

Memorial of the Staunton Convention, to the Legislature of the State of Virginia.

The convention of Delegates held at Staunton in the month of August, 1816, for the purpose of devising the best and surest means of obtaining such amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as will secure to the good people thereof, all the rights and privileges to which they are by nature entitled, and of which they have been deprived by the early adoption of principles, which if not originally and radically wrong, have become so by the subsequent "operation of natural and accidental causes," beg leave to lay before the Legislature of the State, such an exposition of their grievances as will establish at once the certainty of their existence, the extent of their operation, and the necessity of their removal. Passing over many lesser evils, connected with, & inseparable from the existing constitution, they are satisfied on the present occasion, to confine their attention exclusively to one; not doubting that the same remedy which will be applied to it, will at the same time be extended to every principle in the constitution, inimical to the rights and happiness of an independent people. No doctrine has received a more universal assent, than that in a republican government the will of the majority should be the law of the land. And yet in a state boasting of the pure republican character of its institutions, this first and fundamental principle of republicanism, does not exist; for (to borrow the language of a late eloquent appeal to the people of Virginia) "the government of the commonwealth is actually in the hands of a minority; and what is still more pernicious to the general interests, in the hands of a minority, inhabiting a particular section of the state. Forty-nine counties, adjacent to each other in the eastern and southern sections of the state, including three of the boroughs situated in those counties, have a majority of the whole number of representatives in the most numerous branch of the legislature. And these counties and boroughs contained in 1810, only 804,766 white inhabitants; less than one half the population of the state, by 72,138 souls."

In the other branch of the legislature, the inequality is still more apparent. Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that while the country west of the Blue Ridge, constituting three fifths of the territory of the state, and containing according to the census of 1810 a white population of 212,036 souls, has but four, instead of nine senators, to which it is entitled; thirteen senatorial districts on tide water, containing, according to the same census, a white population of only 162,717, have thirteen, instead of seven senators, which would be their just proportion.

These facts are respectfully submitted to the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, with the hope that they cannot fail to produce an impression favorable to the cause of republicanism, and the just rights of so decided a majority of the white population of the state. This done, the convention look with confidence to the Legislature for such aid as they have means to grant. They know that the power of extending to them immediate relief are not within the power of the Legislature. They therefore do not ask it. They know that the several counties are entitled to two representatives on the floor of the House of Delegates, and that a mere legislative act cannot prevent them from exercising an acknowledged right. Each Senatorial District too, has a constitutional claim to one representative in the Senate; and it may well be questioned whether there be a power in the legislature to alter or abridge this claim. But what cannot be done directly,

cannot be done by law, may be indirectly accomplished through the medium of Legislative recommendation. And though the people cannot be commanded to act, facilities for acting may be afforded them to a very great extent.

The General Assembly, then are respectfully requested to recommend to the people of the commonwealth, the election of a convention to alter and amend the defects of the constitution. And in doing this, it is confidently hoped that such principles of representation will be adopted, and such modes of election prescribed, as will insure to every part of the state, a weight in the Convention to be assembled, proportioned to its whole population. Thus and thus only can the evils existing in the State be allayed, the great ends of republican government be attained, and the Constitution be placed on a basis to insure its own durability, as well as the peace and happiness of those for whom it has been framed.

Berson & Roberts,

HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have commenced business in their different branches.

Gold and Silver Work, Engraving, & Hair Work

executed in the neatest style and at the shortest notice. Clocks, Watches, Patent Leavers repaired and warranted. ALSO, Nautical and Mathematical Instruments. N. B. Cash given for old Gold and Silver, Washington, Aug. 30. if 70

Doct. William Hood,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Washington and its vicinity that he has taken the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. A. Raven as a store, next door to Messrs. Graham & Jones, where, or at Capt. Brooks' he may be found. Aug. 30. 3w 70

25 Dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of 17th inst. negro woman SARAH, formerly owned by Charles Smallwood near Bath, about 25 years of age, low and well made. A further description deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that she is well known in the town of Washington, where it is very probable she now is.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said negro to me or secure her so that I get her; I will further pay all reasonable expenses. EDWARD STURDIVANT.

Pitt County, Aug. 19, 1816. if 69

New Goods for sale.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York per brig Geo. Washington, a very handsome assortment of Dry Goods (Summer), Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c.; which he will sell low for Cash or country Produce. Also, received by same vessel a quantity of bottled New-ark cider, porter, ale; port, claret, London P. Tenerife Wines, all in bottles and of the first quality.

ROBERT DAVISON.
Washington, 2d Aug. 1816.

Wanted,

A Good chair Horse which is gentle and well broke to the harness, warranted sound and not exceeding 8 years old, by THOMAS TROTTER. July 12. if 63

For Sale,

SEVENTY barrels of Baltimore STONE LIME, containing three bushels each, of the best quality. Apply to the subscriber or Mr. Lewis Leroy. THOMAS TROTTER.

July 12. if 63.

Salt, Rum, Sugar, Molasses

Just received per schooners Sally Ann & Liberty 3000 bush. first quality Turks Island SALT. A few bushels deep water Salt for table use. 11 hds. W. I. RUM, 6 bbls. good brown SUGAR, 3 hds. MOLASSES.

On hand,

4 hds 31 proof W. I. RUM, 20 bbls WHISKEY, 2 bbls BEEF, 1000 lbs BACON, mostly middlings, All of which will be sold low for Cash. NEALE & MYERS. July 12. if 63.

BILLS OF LADING.

Neatly printed in the letter form, together with various other Blanks, for sale at this Office. July 12.

WASHINGTON, Sept.

James Monroe.

A sketch of the life of this patriot, will be found in our first page.—It is highly necessary that every American should know something of the character and services of the man, who is to succeed Mr. Madison as President of the United States. To that end, we recommend our readers to a careful perusal of it.

We perfectly accord with Mr. Davis, editor of the Norfolk Ledger. (A federal paper) in the belief, "that better selections would not have been made if there had been no nomination by the caucus" than Mr. Monroe as President, and Mr. Tompkins as Vice-President.

And in the last page we have given a very particular, and the only authentic account received, of the Alabama and adjacent Country, in the Mississippi Territory. This account is more satisfactory than all the hearsay and say-so descriptions we have heretofore had; and from the high standing of the writer and his knowledge of the country, may be relied on.

THE MAIL.

The northern mail due last night, arrived in time, but by some means had got so completely wet and defaced, that all the newspapers from the north of Baltimore were quite unintelligible. The New-York Courier accounts for the disfigured appearance of the papers received there occasionally, in a similar plight, thus:—

The federal and democratic newspapers, being crowded together in the mail bag, got to fighting and tore each other to pieces.

We may then suppose that this was the case with the mail of last evening, and the occasion of their wetness, may have been from a copious perspiration, caused by the heat of the combat.

We have pleasure in stating, that a Society has lately been formed in this place called the "Female Tract Society" for the diffusion of Religious Instruction among those whom either carelessness or poverty have prevented from acquiring a knowledge of Moral and Religious Truth.—This is an humble but we hope it will prove an useful link in that extensive chain which connects the benevolent exertions of so many Towns, States and Countries.

Register.

Sacrilege.—On Monday last, a Spaniard by the name of *Millero*, was brought before the Court to this Borough, charged with having stolen from Christ Church, number of Cushions, Carpets, Prayer Books &c. The evidence of his guilt being satisfactory to the Jury, they sentenced him to 18 months confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Nor Her.

Extracts from Niles' Register.

EMIGRATION.

In our paper of the week before last, we gave a list of the vessels with the number of their passengers, accounts of whose arrival at the ports of the United States had reached us for the week just then past—the amount was 1474 persons. Last week they amounted (we believe) to about 800. The week ending yesterday morning, furnished a list of 1027.

United States' Bank.

Notice is given that an election for directors of this institution will be held at Philadelphia on Monday, the 28th of October next.

The court martial for the trial of gen. Gaines has met at New York.

Maryland Election.—The federalists have completely succeeded in obtaining a large majority of the counties of this state, whereby the election of a federal senate for five years, is secured.

Bolivar's Expedition.—We have details of the defeat of Bolivar. He appears to have lost 400 men killed, and 350 wounded and taken prisoners. His whole force was only 800 men—but he himself with about 50 officers and soldiers escaped. It is said, however, that he is not discouraged, but is preparing for new exploits, by raising new troops, &c.

New Orleans, August 9.

There appears to be no doubt but that the small fleet under the Mexican flag which were last month at the Balize, are now at the bay of Matagorda on the Spanish Main to the S. W. of the Balize, about 150 leagues; that the Mexican congress have the utmost confidence in their ultimate success; that the royal cause droops, and that next fall or winter will place the city of Mexico in the hands of the republicans.

Academy at St. Stephens.—We are delighted to observe from a St. Stephens newspaper, printed on the spot that was

yesterday the seat of savage barbarity, in account of an examination and exhibition at the academy there, at which there were 70 scholars! St. Stephens is on the Tombigby, and all the country adjacent to it, lately a wilderness, was three or four years ago, as we feared, almost desolated by the Anglo-savage tomahawk in the hands of the Creeks.

Mr. Holmes on the part of the United States and Mr. Barclay on the part of G. Britain, are about to proceed eastward to decide to which power the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy belongs, &c.

European Articles.

The European gazettes, as well as our own papers, teem with letters and accounts of the degrading proceedings of Lord Exmouth at Algiers, and of the timid conduct of the Dutch. The latter had a very noisy cannonade with the batteries of the city, as double cannon shot distance. No harm was done on either side, except in wasting their powder. The Dutch fleet retired from the contest when they discovered a parcel of gun boats getting under way to come out to them. A part of our squadron was off the port at the same time looking on—and was received very respectfully by the Algerines. Our officers speak of the barbarians with perfect contempt.

There was a complete revolution in Tunis early in June, which ended in the death of the bey, and the massacre of 600 christians. Whether the American consul was respected by the insurgents, or made his escape from them, we are not informed, but are satisfied with knowing that he was safe on board the Java.

Algiers, &c.—England has no way left to regain the good opinion of continental Europe, lost by her temporizing with Algiers, but in destroying the power of the pirates—and happily, this she seems determined to do.

A Mr. Baird has a steam boat which plies daily between St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

Latest from Europe.

London, dates of the 22d July.

It is reported that the sovereigns who signed the "Holy Alliance" are to have a meeting, for purposes not stated. Direct accounts from St. Helena to the 6th of June have been received in England; and the contents of the despatches brought from thence were thought of such importance as to be sent to all the cabinet ministers.—Bonaparte was well and in good spirits.—Four Spanish vessels captured off Cadiz by the Buenos Ayrean privateers had 400,000\$ in specie on board. The princess of Wales has wandered to Constantinople. The matches between Ferdinand of Spain and his brother with the Portuguese princesses, have been broken off—the cause not stated.—A large part of Germany is threatened with almost a famine—the crop of winter corn having entirely failed. Lord Exmouth has sailed for Algiers—his fleet is equipped in the best manner, and consists of one ship of 100 guns, one of 98, 3 of 74, 1 of 50, 2 of 40, 2 of 36, 5 sloops of war, and 4 bomb-vessels—he expects also to be joined by several ships in the Mediterranean, as well as the Dutch squadron. Mr. Gallatin has been presented to the king of France. The French priests are exposing the Holy Sacrament to ask of God a more favorable season for the products of the land.—[we thought it had been excellent.] The inundations of the Rhine and the Neckar have done incalculable injury in destroying the crops.

British stocks July 22—3 per cent. consols 65 3/4 7/8

From the Southern Patriot.

Resolutions drank, instead of Toasts, at the Good Rum Spring upon Coldwater Branch of Muddy Creek, Noodle County, in the State of Blunderdom, the 1st day of April, 1816.

At a full meeting, NICODEMUS NIXCOM, attending in person, elected himself President and Secretary: Whereupon,

1st, Resolved, unanimously, That I am d—d angry.

2d Resolved, That I am idle, and rather than do nothing, I am determined to do nothing.

3d. Resolved, That I have neither office nor emolument, and therefore hate all those who have.

4th. Resolved. That I want to be taken notice of, and to do this I must make a noise.

5th. Resolved, That I am out, and want to be in; and to get in myself, I must try and put others out.

6th. Resolved, nem. con. That no one shall represent me who will not serve for nothing and bear his own expenses.

7th Resolved, That all my Representatives who voted for the Compensation Bill, shall be turned out because they voted for it, and those who voted against it, for being in Congress when it passed.

8th. Resolved, That JAMES MARSHON, by signing the said Bill, became an accessory after the fact—is unworthy of my confidence and be requested to resign.

9th. Resolved, That all my Representatives who took the Compensation, be requested to vacate their seats and return the money; and that my Attorney General be instructed to commence suits against all who refuse.

10th. Resolved, That all the members of the Senate and House Representatives, who voted for the Bill, are greedy, avaricious, interested knaves; that all those who voted against it, are canting, hypocritical, time serving sycophants.—that those who took the money, are grasping and covetous receivers of stolen goods; and that those who refused it, are mean spirited popularity hunters, who would have taken it if they dared.

11th. Resolved, That those who refuse to give pledges, are proud, obstinate Aristocrats, who will not obey my instructions; and that those who give pledges, are sneaking, pitiful demagogues, who do not deserve to be trusted.

12th. Resolved, That the said Bill be burned by myself, as common hangman of the County, and that my members be informed, I would do the same job for them with great pleasure.

13th Resolved, That the duties on Hemp and taxes on Whiskey, are grievances and must be repealed.

14th. Resolved, That the Indians ought to be exterminated, because they are red men and own good land.

15th. Resolved, That the Secretary at War is a savage, because he recommends humanity to savages, and that he dislikes foreigners because, he says, to do an act of beneficence from which we can derive little benefit, is more honorable to us than to do an act of justice and policy by which we are the gainers.

16th. Resolved, That to say, when all others means of civilization fail, marriages among the Indians might perhaps be resorted to is a direct insult upon the people of the United States, because, two thirds of the Indians are already full breeds, and I myself have a wife in the nation.

17th. Resolved, That all Government is tyranny.—It exacts, oppresses—that all men in office are rogues and fools—and the only wise and honest person in the country, is myself!

18th Resolved, That my thanks be presented to Mr. ***** of South Carolina and Mr. ***** of New York, for their zealous, patriotic sensible, discreet, judicious, learned, classical, sincere, well timed and well directed opposition to the Compensation Bill: and that one or other of those gentlemen be recommended to be chosen from every State in the Union.

19th Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Jury of Wilks County, (Geo.) the Chairman of the Putnam County & Jackson County meetings, in the same state; the Chairman of the Nashville, (Tennessee) meeting; the Legislatures of New Hampshire and Rhode Island; the Essex Jun. a. Hartford Convention, and Congress of Vienna; and that a copy be transmitted to each of the Legitimate Sovereigns in Europe, and published in all the Gazettes in the civilized and uncivilized world.

(Signed)

NICODEMUS NINCOM,
April 1st, 1816. President and Sec'y.

DIED, on Friday evening last at capt. Brook's Tavern in this town, Mr. Kennedy, of Albany, state of New York.

Yesterday, Mr. John Campario, at the advanced age of 75—he was a native of France, and formerly a resident of Baltimore. He died of a fever, occasioned by walking 10 miles in the heat of one of the hottest days last week.

Prices of the market, nearly as last week.

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

9 Sept. Schr. Eagle, Hubble, N. Y.

CLEARED.

6 Schr. Sally Ann, Cruikshank, Phila.

10 „ Louisa & Nancy Pugh, N. Y.

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday the 18th inst.

Will be sold at Mr. Hanrahan's Warehouse, 1000 bushels of Turkeys Island SALT, without reserve. Terms, cash.

ALSO—A variety of other articles, such as GROCERIES & DRY GOODS, which will be made known after the sale of the Salt.

S. M. JOSEPH, Auctioneer.

Sept. 13, 1816.

Notice.

At the last term of Beaufort county. Administration was granted to the subscriber on the estate of James Agnew; all persons holding claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in by the time limited by law or they will be barred by an act of Assembly in that case made. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. M. JOSEPH, Adm'r.

September 13 1816.

if 72

Just receiv'd & for sale, by

J. B. STICHAET,

SUPERFINE and Fine FLOUR, made from the last crop of wheat.

ALSO,

Fresh Imperial and Hy-on Teas; Lime-juice in bottles; Tamarinds; Tennessee Wine; Cogniac Brandy; Gin; Sugar; Coffee &c &c.

Consigned, a few barrels each, of W. & N. E. RUM; Apple BRANDY, and MOLASSES, and will be sold cheap.

Sept. 13.

if 72

For sale,

THAT well known and valuable FLANTATION, adjoining Sinclear's creek, containing 250 acres. For situation and fertility of soil, not exceeded by any in this country. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES K. HOYLE.

Sept. 13.

if 72

Notice.

THOSE soldiers belonging to the late Army of the United States entitled to pensions, are informed, that it is only necessary to forward their discharges and certificates of disability to the War Department, stating in what particular state, territory or district they reside, and wish to receive their allowances; when certificates of pension will be issued by the Secretary of War, and forwarded to them, free of all charge whatever; and, also, that the services of an agent are not at all required in procuring for them their pensions, awarded by the government to their gallantry and their wounds.

War Department, June 12—4w.

BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the above branch of business next door above Capt. Lavender's Hotel, Main street, offers his services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, and hopes by his attention to business to merit the patronage of the public: He has on hand an assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's Morocco and Leather SHOES warranted good, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash.

JOHN STREET.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 6

if 71

Wanted,

A SMART active lad as an Apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business. Also, a quantity of Hides and deer Skins, for which cash will be given at the most advanced prices.

JOHN STREET.

Sept. 6.

if 3v

200 dollars reward.

WAS stolen or feloniously taken away a few days since, as we suppose, a negro man and boy, the property of Moses Eborn dec'd. The negro man is named AMBROSE, is about 30 years of age, well complexioned, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The boy named BILL, about 16 or 17 years of age, yellow complexioned, slim legs, arge ankles and feet, formerly the property of Frederick Barrow, Esq. of Hyde county.

If said negroes are taken up within Hyde or Beaufort counties, the sum of 25 dollars will be paid the person so delivering them. If taken out of the above named counties and delivered as aforesaid, a reward of 50 dollars will be given.—If out of this State and delivered 100 dollars.—And for the delivery of said negroes and detection and apprehension of the thief, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be given by the subscriber.

HENRY G. COWELL, Adm'r.

Near Bath, N. C.

Beaufort county, S. pt. 1

if 71

The subscriber

HAVING taken a Shop next door west of Mr. Lavender's Tavern, intends the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity that he intends repairing

Clocks and Watches,

And hopes by his attention to business to merit their patronage.

Orders from the Country will be strictly attended to. Clocks and Watches repaired, will be warranted.

WILLIAM TISDALE.

Sept. 6.

if 71

County Surveyor.

THE subscriber informs the public, that at the last term of Beaufort county Court, he was appointed Surveyor for said county; and having qualified, notice is hereby given that he holds himself in readiness to serve in that capacity. Gentlemen having Warrants and wishing an immediate survey, will do well to call at an early period.

Sept. 6.

MILES CHAUNCEY.

if 71

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.
Milledgeville, August 14.
Messrs. Grantlands;

I send you a Geographical Sketch of the country lying on Alabama and its waters, sent to me by the Hon. Judge Toulmin of the Mississippi Territory: from his long residence in that country and well known talents, I presume it is the most correct account we have of that section of our country, and may be particularly useful to the citizens of the United States intending to settle there.

Yours, T. BIRD.
A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.
Of the country bordering on the Alabama, and included in the treaty made between General Jackson and the Creek nation.—By Judge Toulmin.

ALABAMA.—A river in North America, so called from a tribe of Indians who formerly resided adjacent to it. It takes its rise in the Cherokee Nation, near the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, and not far from the 35th deg. of N. lat. and proceeding in a south westwardly direction, unites with the Tombigbee, nine miles above the 31st deg. of N. lat. and forms with it, the river Mobile. The junction of the two rivers is about 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay, and the river is navigable thus far, and indeed several miles further, for any vessel which can come up the bay. In the upper part of the bay, you cannot count upon more than 11 feet of water at ordinary tides; but when you get into the river, you have generally 4 or 5 fathoms to the forks.

From the junction to Fort Claiborne, the distance is about 60 miles, and the river is navigable thus far at the lowest tide, for any vessel that will not draw more than 6 feet of water. The distance from thence to the mouth of the Cahawba, on the western side of the Alabama, is estimated at 150 miles, & the river affords to this place, 4 or 5 feet depth of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, it is said to be 160 miles, though some do not estimate the distance so great, and the navigation is still good except at two rapids, in which however there is a plenty of water, and they pass over them with poles. In this part of the river it is three feet deep in the shallowest places.

The river here loses its name. The eastern branch being called the Tallapoosa, which except near the mouth runs through the territory still belonging to the Creeks.—whilst the western branch of the Alabama is called the Coosa. The Tallapoosa is boatable to the great falls, 30 or 40 miles above the fork. About 8 miles by water (though not 3 in a straight line) about the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, the two rivers approach very near to each other—and it is at this point of land that Fort Jackson stands.

From thence to the falls of Coosa the distance is even or eight miles; and here the navigation of the Coosa may, in the present state of things, be considered as terminating. There is a continuation of rocky shoals to Fort Williams, a distance of 50 miles; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as the navigation is not materially obstructed above and can be pursued up the Coosa to one of its head streams called the Connesaugah, which is above 46 feet wide, and from the boatable part of which to the boatable part of the Amoy it is but 8 or ten miles over a firm level country. The Amoy is about 60 feet wide, and is a branch of the Hiwassee, which discharges itself into the Tennessee about eighty miles below Knoxville. The distance from Fort Williams to Fort Strother, at the Ten Islands, where the Cherokee line strikes the Coosa river, is nearly 60 miles by land, but considerably more by water. From thence to the portage, or highest point of navigation on the Connesaugah, it is probably 120 or 130 miles by land.

As to the great falls between Fort Williams and Fort Jackson, it is the opinion of some that they might be rendered navigable, with no very great difficulty. There is water enough; but the rocky shoals are very numerous.—Boats indeed loaded with provisions for the troops, did descend the river, and pass them during the late Creek war: But the hazard was very considerable, and some of them were destroyed.

As to the time it takes to navigate the Alabama, it may be stated, that to go from Mobile to Fort Jackson, a distance of about 420 miles, it will take from a month to six weeks, according to the state of the river. A barge with five hands, and carrying 125 barrels, has gone from Mobile to Fort Jackson, in 30 days; but it was reckoned a remarkable good trip. The business however is new, and experience will probably lead to expedition.

The Coosa, under the names of Connesaugah, Escenaury, Hightow, &c. runs probably about 150 miles (estimating the distance by land) through the Cherokee territory, in the north western corner of the State of Georgia.

It then proceeds through the middle

of what till lately was the Creek country in the Mississippi Territory of the United States; and did not enter the country occupied by white people, till within about 30 miles of its junction with Tombigby. But by the treaty which terminated the war with the Creek Indians in August 1814, the Coosa river was made the boundary line between the lands of the Creeks and the lands of the U. States from the Ten Islands on the Coosa river, to Wetumke, or the great Falls near Fort Jackson.

From Wetumke, the line runs across eastwardly about 18 miles, then southwardly across the Tallapoosa to the mouth of Ofuskee, and up the Ofuskee ten miles, and thence S. 49, 16. E. 67 miles to the mouth of Sumuchichoba, on the Chatahouchee, 46 miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, or the boundary line between the Mississippi Territory and West Florida, and from the mouth of Sumuchichoba, due east thro' the state of Georgia to the Altamaha, two miles east of Coosa creek. The whole of the Creek country, West and South of the Alabama and the line above mentioned, was ceded to the U. States by the treaty with Gen. Jackson. That part of the cession which falls within the Mississippi Territory, amounts probably to about seventeen thousand square miles, or about as much as the four states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. The land however is not generally valuable; a large proportion of it is poor pine land, that which borders on Florida is very indifferent.

There is enough good land however in the ceded territory to support a very respectable population: and there are already (June 1816, from six to seven thousand souls settled in the country of Monroe, which includes the whole of the territory relinquished by the Creek Indians, excepting that which lies within the limits of Georgia.

There are valuable low grounds, or swamp lands, as they are called, on the Alabama, from its junction with the Tombigby, covered near the river with gigantic canes; but falling off afterwards into lower lands, less susceptible of cultivation, called sypress swamp. High cane brake land in this lower country, could no doubt be profitably cultivated for the Sugar cane; but it is scarcely settled at all even up to the old Indians line, near Tensaw, 20 miles above the fork of Tombigby and Alabama, for there are but few private claims on the river, and the public lands have never yet been offered for sale. When you get beyond the old line, the country is well settled near the river, and the settlement continues twenty miles above Fort Claiborne; but the best bodies of land do not come in till you get 35 or 40 miles above that place. The land is then good across from the Tombigby to the Alabama, but some what broken.

About 60 miles above Fort Claiborne, vast bodies of stone coal present themselves to the observation of the traveller, and fine, blue, grindstone grit of the best quality, is also found in great abundance. Coal, is likewise found on the Cahawba, Tombigby and Black warrior.

A great many families are now settled on the Cahawba (a western branch of the Alabama) and the lands on that river are equal in point of quality to those of any part of the country ceded by the Creek Indians to Gen. Jackson. In the year 1810, General Gaines, then a Captain in the 2d regiment of Infantry, explored the country between the water of the Tombigby and those of the Alabama, and Cahawba, for the purpose of marking a way for a road on the dividing ridge from St. Stephens to the Tennessee river, and across the same to Knoxville. After proceeding 125 miles from St. Stephens, he was surrounded by a large body of Creek Indians and compelled to abandon the enterprise.—He found the country however, capable of affording a very good road. It is now stated that from the place where he was stopped, the distance is about 70 miles to Turkey town in the Cherokee country, North of the Alabama, (not the Turkey town mentioned in the Map) thro' a beautiful, level valley of rich upland, and that from Turkey town to Kingston, on the Tennessee, it is about 150 miles more.

This route therefore is probably the nearest and most eligible that can be found from Orleans to Washington City, and will hereafter have the advantage of being though a country more generally settled than any which can possibly be found. Of the 125 miles explored by General Gaines, the first 60 miles from St. Stephens principally on the high ground between the Tombigby and Alabama, it is tolerable good pine, oak and hickory land, being that description of land which is considered as favorable to the production of cotton. There are then about 40 miles of the richest sort of upland, covered with poplar, linn, black walnut, and oak, together with lofty cane brakes. It lies generally near the heads of the waters of the Tombigby and Cahawba, but is badly watered. The remainder of the 125 miles consists of hilly and in some places stony lands, intersected by rich vales.

Wetumke, that is the troubled water.

East of the Alabama, it is generally pine country, except on the water courses. Not but that there are at the same time considerable bodies of rich limestone prairies and other fertile and well timbered up land, the vicinity of which to navigable waters, must it in a few years render extremely valuable.

It has already been mentioned, that it is generally a country of poor pine woods between the new Indian line which runs from the Tallapoosa to the Chatahouchee, and the Spanish line of demarcations. It ought, however, to be remarked, that there is good land bordering on the Conecuh, and its different branches, which uniting with the Escambia, falls into the Bay of Pensacola, and also on the river called Yellow water, and on Chatahouchee or Pea river, which empties itself into St. Rose's bay. These water courses afford not only good low grounds but moderate bodies of pretty good upland, particularly near the Indian line, and it is to be observed, that although the maps represent them otherwise, they all extend and branch out, far up into the country.

The Alabama country forms a part of the district of Washington in the Mississippi Territory, which now comprehends, it is believed, about 33 thousand square miles (excluding Indian lands) and is divided into eight counties, one of which, however, contains as much land as four of the Northern States.—One Judge only exercises the judicial functions in the whole of this immense country, besides performing the duties of a federal judge in all cases in which the United States are concerned. The only port of entry is the town of Mobile, but the greatest share of mercantile business appears at present to be concentrated at the infant town of S. Stephens, about 80 miles above Mobile.

The Governor, Secretary and public officers, generally reside near the Mississippi, about 200 miles west of the Alabama; and the Legislative body also holds its annual sessions near the western limits of the territory.

Banks and Bank Notes.

A citizen of Philadelphia instituted an action against the Mechanic's Bank of that city, a few days ago, for the recovery of "lawful money," in payment of a note of the Bank. The Bank appeared by an agent, who urged various pleas to defeat the object of the Plaintiff, by denying the competency of the tribunal, the authenticity of the note, (the signature of the Cashier only being proved) and admitting the genuineness of the signatures, demanding proof of the lawful election of the persons whose signatures the note bore, &c. &c. The Alderman before whom the case was tried, overruled the various pleas and objections, gave judgment for the Plaintiff in debt and costs, and issued a writ against the effects of the Bank to satisfy the judgment.

The Norfolk Ledger, a federal paper, in disapproving of caucus nominations, observes in relation to Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins, "that it is very probable that better selections would not have been made if there had been no nomination by the caucus." This opinion appears generally to prevail, for we have no instance on record where the election of president and vice president has met, and will meet, with so little opposition, except in the case of general Washington. It is highly creditable to the character and talents of both gentlemen, that, among so many valuable citizens whose experience and public services merit, and no doubt will receive, the best proofs of confidence which the nation can give, that they are selected with the consent and best wishes of the people, and will, no doubt, enter into the duties of their respective stations under the most favorable auspices. National Advocate.

From the Southern Patriot.

Views of Britain Disclosed.

"What then is the precise situation of the two countries? Great Britain has a competitor, formidable from her natural advantages which at present may be restrained, but which, if admitted to flourish, will undoubtedly overwhelm her. Two trees growing near each other in the same forest, will scarcely stop at the same point of stature; one will overgrow, shade, and render the other unhealthy—but, if the aspiring tree be lopped, although it may afterwards produce some branches of unnatural vigor and increased verdure, yet it will scarcely ever recover its loss of stature, being shrouded in its turn by the opposing tree. America, then, is the aspiring tree; she has raised her head and extended her branches, threatening to cover the aged and venerable oak of British power and grandeur, from the influence of the solar rays of manufactures and commerce. The growth of the American pine must, therefore, be checked, ere those baseful consequences arise from her competition."

[Colonial policy of Great Britain, page 121. "Let it be repeated, even though the sound should prove ungrateful; let the voice of truth be heard, which proclaims—that Britain never had an enemy so much to be dreaded as the United States!"

[Ibid—p. 208. "VIOLENT WARFARE, unchecked and unqualified with clemency and forbearance, can alone ensure success to Britain in any fu-

coolest. And must she, who has ever and victorious over other powers, and such a commanding rank in the scale of nations, ingloriously lay her trophies at the feet of America? Can it be that Britons have been beaten on the ocean and not burred with shame? Or an army of veterans, who fought and conquered under WELLINGTON, be swept away like sparrows, without awakening the nation to a true knowledge of the enemy?" [Ibid—p. 209.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

A family of well regulated children is a charming and interesting sight. Many parents spoil their children by indulgence; and themselves receive even worse than slaps in the face in return for their excessive indulgence.—Excessive indulgence is very hurtful to children, as it incapacitates them for buffeting the many hardships and vexations incident to a journey through life—and by being impatient, impolite, and fretful children they become passionate, vulgar, and hated men and women. Parents think of this.

Gamester.

Unhappy is that mortal that has imbibed a love for play; so powerful is that seductive passion, that every consideration of propriety, affection, consanguinity, friendship and virtue, falls before this all devouring Leviathan, the offspring of sordid Avarice, which swallowing all the nobler sensations of the soul, robs justice of her balance—Valor of her sword, and Pity of her tear. The professional gamester feels no commiserating pangs for the wide spreading ruin his favorite vice occasions. He views, with hardened insensibility and freezing apathy, the wretched man he has despoiled, writhing under the tortures of self condemnation, agonized by the stings of remorse, that goad him on to desperation, as he reflects on returning to the wife he loves, whom he has made a beggar; and how he shall receive the innocent caresses of her children, by his pernicious vices, deprived of the inheritance of their forefathers.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Miser grows rich by seeming poor—the extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

A GOOD REMARK.—Take away your expensive follies, and you will have little reason to complain of hard times.

For sale

A LOT on the principal street in the town of Washington, with commodious and spacious improvements—the situation is eligible for a Tavern, and has been occupied as such during a long term of years.

J. SINGELTARY. Aug. 2, 1816. if 66

LANDS for sale.

THREE hundred acres of well timbered pitch pine land, about 10 miles below Washington on the Plymouth road; distinguished by Pennington's old field.

For terms, apply to ROBERT DAVISON. June 7. if 58

State of North-Carolina,

Beaufort County.

AMENDED BILL IN EQUITY.

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT, vs. James Harris, Wm. Harris, Saml Harris, Margaret Roseborough, Cassandra Donwoodie, Samuel P. Harris; and Edward Harris; Patsey Harris, Meky Harris, Levy T. Harris, Kero Harris, and Sidney Harris, infants, by their guardian Samuel P. Harris; Andrew Provine and Rebecca Provine his wife, Robert Sloan and Martha Sloan his wife, James M'Callum & Mary M'Callum his wife, Robert M'Cor and Parmelia his wife, Abner Harris, Eli Harris, Thomas Stephenson and Lydia his wife, heirs at Law of Edward Harris dec'd. It having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State except James M'Callum and Mary his wife, and Thomas Stephenson and Lydia his wife. Ordered, that publication be made three months in the Recorder, for those who reside out of this State, to appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Beaufort, at the Court House in Washington the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there cause themselves to be made parties to said Bill or they will be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided.

WALTER HANRAHAN, C. M. E. June 8, A. D. 1816. 3m 60

For Mobile, Ala-

bama and Tombigbee, the fast sailing, well found new schooner SALLY ANN, 82 tons burthen, Simon Crutcher's commander.—Will sail as soon as a sufficiency of freight or passengers are obtained. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or in his absence to the Editor of the American Recorder.

Washington, N. C. Aug. 16, 1816.